

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1874.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PUNJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 21st March, 1874.

POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

The *Mufid-i-Am* of the 1st March joins with its contemporaries in complaining that since the post-office has ceased to give receipts for parcels sent by post the public generally, and specially owners of presses and booksellers, have suffered great loss. Government is called upon to see to this.

The *Inglis Gazette* of the 2nd March complains of the delay in the delivery of letters addressed to places at a distance from a post-office. A letter addressed to the writer from Daranuggur Gunge (Bijnour) took no less than a fortnight to reach him at Balabalee Ghât, a distance of 20 kós.

The *Benares Akhbâr* of the 4th March again draws the attention of the municipal committee of Benares to the bad state of the lanes of that city. In some places, as Thannah Bhairon Nath, private sewers discharge into the streets, and in other places the pavement is broken.

The *Naiyir-i-Akhbâr* of the 5th March says that the Mahomedans of Amroha (Moradabad) have drawn up a formal agreement establishing the legality of the marriage of widows and binding themselves to recognise such marriages.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 6th March says that the Bombay riots prove the necessity of a special Act to prohibit the publication of books which attack the religion of any section of the people.

The *Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Punjáb* of the 13th March would have religious works subject to the license of a committee composed of the Magistrate of the District in which the book is printed and a number of respectable learned natives.

The *Núr-ul-Absár* holds the Magistrates very much to blame for taking no notice of the book until the disturbances broke out.

The book was only a pretext under which the Mahomedans could satisfy the grudge they have borne the Parsees ever since their quarrel in 1851. Of all this, however, the Magistrates knew nothing, because, in the true spirit of English rule in India, they are content to govern by written reports and tabular statements, and never trouble themselves about intercourse with the people. Much useful knowledge might be gained by a Magistrate who would set apart an hour every day for the receiving of visits from native gentlemen, who would keep him informed of the talk of the town.

The writer adds, that Government should take a lesson from these disturbances, and see that in future no writing, of whatever kind, which may be likely to provoke religious excitement among any class of the public be printed or published. He would also warn Government against the unwarrantable liberties taken by Christian Missionaries, who publish unseemly slanders against other creeds, and in their discourses in the bazaars use indecent and insulting language against the religious institutions of the Hindoos and Musalmans.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 6th March re-opens the question of appointing Qazees as registrars and judges in all matters matrimonial under the Mahomedan law. By

this step the Civil Courts would be relieved of much work, and the interests of justice would be consulted, which at present not seldom suffer from the ignorance of the Courts.

The Bengal Government has already recognized the expediency of this change, and the Governments of the other presidencies should follow this good example.

The *Koh-i-Núr* and the *Punjábi Akhbár* of the 14th March have long articles on the same subject to the like effect.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 6th March, in a communicated article, suggests that, with a view to put down dacoities, which are so frequent in the Mynpoory district, Government ought to appoint a special department, distinct from the Police, for the arrest of robbers.

The *Rajputána Social Science Congress Gazette* of the same date remarks that, as distress is now diminishing in Bengal and the prospects of the crops are becoming better, Government would do well to lay out the surplus of the Famine Relief Fund, which amounts to a considerable sum, in the corn trade or some other business which will bring in a yearly profit, and thus continually augment the capital stock, which in time will grow large enough to meet any similar calamity hereafter.

The management of the fund should be entrusted to a committee, who should be guided by rules laid down by Government.

The *Koh-i-Núr* of the 7th March notices a theft of property valued at Rs. 4,000 in the Umballah cantonment.

Attention is also drawn to the bad sanitary state of Umballah city.

The *Roznamcha* of the same date, referring to the proposal of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh for raising subscriptions in that province for the relief of the famine-stricken population of Bengal, wonders that there should be so much ado about the Bengal famine, while no sympathy is shown with the

people of Oudh, whose state is scarcely better than that of the Bengalees. In some places of the province, such as Gonda, the people have been starving for days together.

The *Karnamah* of the 9th March repeats the same complaint. The state of the people of Oudh is said to be scarcely less deplorable than that of the inhabitants of Bengal. Notwithstanding that the *rubbee* crops are ready, and new grain has begun to come into market, wheat sells in Lucknow at 12 or 13 seers (Company's weight) the rupee.

This dearness of grain, combined with general poverty, has reduced the people to extreme distress. But, unfortunately, while liberal contributions are made in all parts of the country for the relief of the Bengalees, the wretched state of the inhabitants of Oudh has awakened no sympathy. The late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who used to be familiar with all classes of the people, no sooner learnt that the rains had failed in his presidency, than he foresaw that a famine might ensue, and urged on the Viceroy the necessity of adopting precautionary measures for relief, and the result was that an appeal was made to the authorities of all presidencies, as well as to native chiefs and princes, to collect subscriptions to meet the impending calamity. Unfortunate Oudh seems not to be destined to receive any such consideration, and no one therefore attends to the distressed condition of its poor and helpless inhabitants. Something has been done for the alleviation of distress in the district of Gonda; but this alone can be of no consequence, until arrangements for the relief of the poor are made in the whole province.

The editor hopes the attention of the Chief Commissioner will be directed to this.

A correspondent of the *Marwar Gazette* of the same date, writing from Coel (Allygurh), notices two daring cases of highway robbery said to have happened there. The particulars are as follow :—

(a.) A seucar, who was going home with a purse of Rs. 500 at 8 o'clock at night, was struck down and robbed of the purse near the old kotwalee. The robber has not been found.

(b.) Baboo Deep Chund, Moonsiff, on his way to Cool with his family in a cart, was attacked two miles from the city by a party of six or seven robbers, who bade the travellers to deliver up all their ornaments and other valuables, and on their refusing, forcibly carried away the property.

Under the heading "Todgurh" (Ajmere), the same paper states that a party of Meenas fell upon certain cultivators of Shekhawas, and took away four oxen belonging to them; and that on the same day they stripped a woman of her ornaments at Dhareshwar. It is added that, according to some, the authors of these outrages were the Merous, a turbulent people, who are notorious robbers, and have in some cases quitted their homes in the villages and settled in the hills.

Government is asked to look after these people.

The *Agra Akhbár* of the 10th March has a communicated article on the unfortunate condition of candidates for tuhseeldarships, &c. The prescribed tests are very hard, and when the poor men have satisfied them all, at a great loss both of their time and money, fresh difficulties await them in obtaining a certificate of good conduct from the Magistrate or Judge of a district, or the Principal of a College (which certificate must accompany the application for examination), chiefly owing to the fact that these officers are hardly accessible to natives, and that their underlings are always surly and extortionate. Supposing the certificate has been procured through the recommendation of some friend or relative, and the prescribed examination has been passed with success, and the diploma gained, even then the poor candidate has little chance of obtaining a tuhseeldarship. When a vacancy occurs in any district it is usually filled up by a dependant of the Collector, to the exclusion of the passed candidates. This is extremely unjust, and

reflects discredit on Government, while it lowers the value of the diplomas in the estimation of the public, and ruins a large number of candidates.

The writer once represented the above facts to a Judge, who admitted them to be true, but remarked that, though the district officers were to blame in the matter, surely the higher authorities, such as the Commissioners, the Sudder Board of Revenue, and the High Court, were more so. It ought to be the duty of the latter to remove the grievance complained of, and to see that the rules and regulations passed by Government are duly enforced. When, for instance, they receive a report from their subordinates recommending the appointment of a nominee to the office of tuhseeldar or moonsiff, they ought to see that the post is conferred on that one of the passed candidates on the list in their offices who has a right to it.

The attention of Government is invited to this.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the same date takes exception to the postal rule according to which letters containing coin or a currency note, postage stamps, hoondees, &c., addressed to any place in India, *must be* registered, under pain of a double registration fee if the contents of an unregistered letter of this kind become known. This rule may be useful where the sum enclosed is large, but is a source of great loss to the public where the sum enclosed is small. It is hardly just to make a man pay four annas for registering a letter which contains perhaps two annas in postage stamps.

The *Akhyár-ul-Akhbár* of the same date points out the need of the removal of the *Kurbula* (the place of the burial of *tazias*) at Seetapore to some suitable locality. The present situation is filthy and close to the distillery, which is extremely disgusting to the Mahomedans. It was formerly proposed by the municipal committee to remove the distillery to a distance from the town; but, unfortunately, this has not been done.

The *Benares Akhbār* of the 12th March, in its local news columns, states that "bad characters have resumed their vicious career," and thinks that the severe measures introduced by Mr. Kaye are again become necessary.

The *Roznámchā* of the same date states that, in accordance with the Judicial Commissioner's Circular No. 29 of November, 1873, directing that civil petitions be in future written on printed forms, the Judge of the Small Cause Court, Lucknow, has issued a notice and posted it on the door of his Court to the effect that no petitions will be received by him which are not written on such forms. The price of the forms is three pies each, and *urzee nuveeses* have the sole privilege of selling them, while pleaders have been debarred from getting them.

The editor is at a loss to understand why *urzee nuveeses* should enjoy such exclusive privilege, and pleaders, through whom the majority of petitions of complaints are submitted, and who therefore stand in constant need of them, should be prevented from obtaining them.

He would also suggest that the forms should be in English as well as Oordoo, in order that pleaders who know English only may have no difficulty in filling them up.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfuz* of the 13th March fails to see why the branch post-office situated in Stracheygunge in the city of Moradabad, by which people were saved the trouble of going two or three miles to have their letters registered or to post parcels, has been transferred to the sudder post-office. The change is the subject of general complaint in the city.

The *Núr-ul-Absār* of the 15th March makes the following observations on the Bengal famine :—

There is no hope of the *rubbee* crops yielding a good outturn, while the constant drainage of grain from all parts of the country to Bengal has had the effect of raising prices.

The demand for carriage cattle for Bengal has emptied the country of bullocks, and the poorer cultivators will be unable to plough their fields for next *khureef*.

The same paper gives the following account of a sorrowful case of murder which lately happened in Allahabad city: "A young cowherd, who had just been married, went to a grove on the banks of the Jumna to pluck flowers, or, as some say, to cut wood from a *kuchnar* tree. He was seated on the tree, when the angel of death suddenly appeared on the spot in the form of a European—wearing a coat and a pantaloon, and an English hat on the head, and with a musket in one hand—and in the guise of a servant of the Railway Company with two comrades of the same genus, on the pretence of hunting. Notwithstanding broad daylight, Robertson took no notice of so big a man, and unhesitatingly shot him dead. The editor of the *Pioneer* palliates this conduct of the sportsman by saying that he had fired at a bird, but that the shot missing its aim struck the cowherd, of whose presence on the tree he was not aware. A fine excuse indeed! Certainly Englishmen are very discerning and far-sighted in matters concerning their own good, but become wilfully blind in taking another man's life. Were it not so, and were they to take precaution in killing human beings, they would never have conquered India. But even supposing that the man was accidentally shot dead by the European, surely Government ought not to let such rash sportsmen go unpunished. Numerous cases of homicide of this kind happen every year, and drunkards and wanton and cruel persons find an excuse for shedding human blood on the plea of accidental murder. Moreover, the commission of such a deed by Europeans, who are the rulers of the country, produces mischievous reflections in the minds of the people."

The *Vritt Dhára* of the 16th March thinks that India ought to be represented in Parliament, just as Scotland and Ireland are, and that the examinations for admission into the Indian Civil Service, which are now held in England

only, should take place in India also, that Hindoostanees may be set on the same footing as their English fellow-subjects.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 17th March repeats complaints of the mismanagement of the Postal Department. Newspapers especially suffer, being either delivered long after their time or lost altogether; and the reason is that the servants of the post-office lend them to their friends to read before sending them on to their address. The editor has received frequent complaints on the subject from his subscribers, and he hopes that due notice will be taken of the grievance by the proper authorities.

He thinks that much good would be done by publishing in the *Gazette of India* and the *Gazettes* of the Local Governments, details of the working of the post-offices, and complaints made by the public in respect of them.

The *Strachey Gazette* of the same date, in its local news column, mentions a serious theft said to have been committed in the house of Ameer-ood-deen Ahmed in mohulla Duhurya (Moradabad). The thieves broke into the house, shut the door of the inner room, and lighted a lamp. Meanwhile the people of the house awoke and called in the police; but the thieves were able to make good their escape through a hole which they made in the back wall, and took with them goods worth about Rs. 800, besides first setting fire to rich dresses worth several hundreds of rupees.

POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

The *Marwar Gazette* of the 2nd March states that nine Bishnooes, inhabitants of Jalour (Marwar), who were going to another village to purchase grain, were attacked in the way by a party of six robbers of the Meena tribe, who killed one and wounded the rest.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbār* of the 17th March, writing from Hyderabad (Deccan), says that it is hard to say whether the octroi or the post-office is the greater nuisance. The servants of the former oppress travellers in various ways,

even to the exacting of illegal dues on parcels, while the servants of the latter demand postage money on delivery of prepaid pamphlets, lend out posted newspapers for a few pice, and are guilty of other unlawful acts.

(E D U C A T I O N A L).

The *Roznamchâ* of the 4th March mentions the establishment of a Sanskrit School under the name of *Satt Prakash Patshala* in mohulla Neelgaon (Lucknow), with the joint aid of Roi Brindabun, post-master, and other Hindoo gentlemen of the city.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 6th March publishes the proceedings of the meeting held at Allygurh on the 24th February for the obtaining of subscriptions in aid of the proposed Sanskrit University. The proceedings opened with a speech by Rajah Jai Kishen Das, C.S.I., which was followed by another by Moonshee Dhiraj Lall. A subscription list was then circulated, which was cheerfully filled up. The total amount raised was Rs. 4,861.

The *Oordoo Delhi Gazette* of the 14th March publishes a list of the subscriptions raised at a meeting of the Sanskrit Association lately held at Allahabad in aid of the Sanskrit University. These subscriptions vary from Re. 1 to Rs. 250, and make up a total sum of Rs. 1,513.

The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report:—

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
1	Strachey Gazette,	Oordoo,	Moradabad,	Weekly,	1874. Jan. 20th	1874. March 10th
2	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 27th	" 16th
3	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Feb. 3rd	" 16th
4	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 10th	" 16th
5	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 17th	" 16th
6	Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq,	Ditto,	Allygurh,	Not fixed,	" 19th	" 9th
7	Strachey Gazette,	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Weekly,	" 24th	" 10th
8	Roznámcha,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Daily,	" 25th	" 14th
9	Naiyir-i-Akbbár,	Ditto,	Bijnour,	Weekly,	" 26th	" 10th
10	Roznámcha,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Daily,	" 26th	" 14th
11	Málwá Akbbár,	Ditto,	Indore,	Weekly,	" 27th	" 14th
12	Roznámcha,	Marathi,	Lucknow,	Daily,	" 27th	" 14th
13	Muhibb-i-Hind,	Oordoo,	Meerut,	Weekly,	" 4th week	" 9th
14	Maqásul-ul-Akbbár,	Ditto,	Gurgaon,	Ditto,	" 4th week	" 12th
15	Khair Khwah-i-Oudh,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Ditto,	March 1st	" 9th
16	Gwalior Gazette,	Oordoo and Hindee,	Gwalior,	Ditto,	" 1st	" 9th
17	Ab-i-Hayat-i-Hind,	Ditto,	Agra,	Bi-monthly,	" 1st	" 9th
18	Khurshid-i-Jahantáb,	Oordoo,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 1st	" 10th
19	Oordoo Akbbár,	Ditto,	Delhi,	Weekly,	" 1st	" 10th
20	Muraqqa-i-Tahzib,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Bi-monthly,	" 1st	" 10th
21	Majma-ul-Bahráin,	Ditto,	Loodhiana,	Weekly,	" 1st	" 11th
22	Mufid-i-Am,	Ditto,	Agra,	Bi-monthly,	" 1st	" 11th
23	Inglis Gazette,	Hindee,	Moradabad,	Weekly,	" 2nd	" 10th
24	Márvár Gazette,	Oordoo and Hindee,	Jodhpore,	Ditto,	" 2nd	" 12th
25	Roznámcha,	Oordoo,	Lucknow,	Daily,	" 2nd	" 14th
26	Naf-ul-Azm,	Ditto,	Lahore,	Weekly,	" 3rd	" 9th

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
					1874.	1874.
27	Akhbar-ul-Akhbar,	Oordoo,	Lucknow,	Weekly,	March 3rd	March 9th
28	Rohilkhand Akhbar,	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Bi-weekly,	4th	9th
29	Muir Gazette,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Weekly,	4th	9th
30	Roznamcha,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Daily,	4th	20th
31	Akhbar-i-Alam,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Weekly,	5th	9th
32	Benares Akhbar,	Hindee,	Benares,	Ditto,	5th	9th
33	Asar-ul-Amsar,	Oordoo,	Lucknow,	Ditto,	5th	9th
34	Lauk-i-Mahsar,	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Ditto,	5th	10th
35	Viday Vilas,	Oordoo and Dogrit,	Jummoo,	Ditto,	5th	13th
36	Kayasth Samachar,	Oordoo,	Lucknow,	Bi-monthly,	5th	19th
37	Roznamcha,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Daily,	5th	20th
38	Nayir-i-Akbar,	Ditto,	Bijnour,	Weekly,	5th	21st
39	Anwar-ul-Akhbar,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Ditto,	6th	9th
40	Shams-ul-Akhbar,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Bi-monthly,	6th	9th
41	Lawrence Gazette,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Weekly,	6th	9th
42	Malsad Akhbar,	Marathi,	Indore,	Ditto,	6th	10th
43	Allypore Institute Gazette,	Oordoo and English,	Allypore,	Ditto,	6th	10th
44	Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Panjab,	Oordoo,	Lahore,	Ditto,	6th	10th
45	Hindia Prakash,	Oordoo and Hindee,	Umritsur,	Ditto,	6th	11th
46	Rajpoostana Social Science Progress Gazette.	Oordoo,	Jeypore,	Ditto,	6th	11th
47	Roznamcha,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Daily,	6th	20th
48	Meerut Gazette,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Weekly,	7th	9th
49	Nir-ul-Anwar,	Ditto,	Cawnpore,	Ditto,	7th	9th
50	Oordoo Delhi Gazette,	Ditto,	Agra,	Ditto,	7th	9th
51	Panjabi Akhbar,	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto,	7th	10th
52	Koh-i-Nir,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	7th	10th
53	Rohilkhand Akhbar,	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Bi-weekly,	7th	10th
54	Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Hind,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Weekly,	7th	12th

No.	Author	Editor	Language	Period	Frequency	Week
55	Roznámcha,	...	...	...	...	7th
56	Maqsid-ul-Akhbar,	...	...	...	...	1st week
57	Jalwa-i-Tár,	...	...	...	...	8th
58	Khair Khwah-i-Oudh,	...	...	...	...	8th
59	Akmal-ul-Akhbár,	...	...	...	...	8th
60	Rifah-i-Am,	...	...	...	...	8th
61	Khair Khwah-i-Panjáb,	...	...	...	...	8th
62	Oordoo Akhbár,	...	...	...	...	8th
63	Gwallor Gazette,	...	...	...	...	8th
64	Majma-ul-Bahrain,	...	...	...	...	8th
65	Anjuman Akhbár,	...	...	...	...	9th
66	Dobdábá-i-Sikandarí,	...	...	...	...	9th
67	Inglis Gazette,	...	...	...	...	9th
68	Kavi Vochan Sudhá,	...	...	...	...	9th
69	Kárnámah, ...	...	...	...	...	9th
70	Puttiala Akhbár,	...	...	...	...	9th
71	Sádiq-ul-Akhbár,	...	...	...	...	9th
72	Márwár Gazette,	...	...	...	...	9th
73	Roznámcha,	...	...	...	...	9th
74	Oudh Akhbár,	...	...	...	...	10th
75	Nasin-i-Jounpore,	...	...	...	...	10th
76	Shola-i-Tár,	...	...	...	...	10th
77	Matla-i-Núr,	...	...	...	...	10th
78	Mayo Memorial Gazette,	...	...	...	...	10th
79	Saiyid-ul-Akhbár,	...	...	...	...	10th
80	Agra Akhbár,	...	...	...	...	10th
81	Naf'-ul-Azim,	...	...	...	...	10th
82	Akhyár-ul-Akhbár,	...	...	...	...	10th
83	Roznámcha,	...	...	...	...	10th
84	Akhbár-i-Am,	...	...	...	...	11th
85	Rohilkhund Akhbár,	...	...	...	...	11th
86	Roznámcha,	...	...	...	...	11th
87	Benares Akhbár,	...	...	...	...	12th
88	Núr Afshan,	...	...	...	...	12th

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
89	Akhbār-i-Alam,	...	Meerut,	Weekly,	March 12th	1874. March 16th
90	Muir Gazette,	...	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 12th	" 16th
91	Asār-ul-Ansār,	...	Lucknow,	Ditto,	" 12th	" 16th
92	Roznāmecha,	...	Ditto,	Daily,	" 12th	" 20th
93	Anwar-ul-Akhbār,	...	Ditto,	Weekly,	" 12th	" 21st
94	Oudh Akhbār,	...	Ditto,	Bi-weekly,	" 13th	" 14th
95	Allygurh Institute Gazette,	...	Allygurh,	Weekly,	" 13th	" 16th
96	Akhbār-i-Anjuman-i-Punjāb,	...	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 13th	" 17th
97	Hindā Frakāsh,	...	Umrutsur,	Ditto,	" 13th	" 18th
98	Lauh-i-Mahfūz,	...	Moradabad,	Ditto,	" 13th	" 19th
99	Rajpootanā Social Science Congress Gazette.	...	Jeypore,	Ditto,	" 13th	" 20th
100	Oordoo Delhi Gazette,	...	Agra,	Ditto,	14th	16th
101	Nār-ul-Afāq,	...	Cawnpore,	Bi-monthly,	" 14th	" 16th
102	Nār-ul-Anwār,	...	Ditto,	Weekly,	" 14th	" 16th
103	Koh-i-Nār,	...	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 14th	" 16th
104	Meerut Gazette,	...	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 14th	" 16th
105	Bohilkhund Akhbār,	...	Moradabad,	Bi-weekly,	" 14th	" 17th
106	Panjābī Akhbār,	...	Lahore,	Weekly,	" 14th	" 17th
107	Maqṣūd-ul-Akhbār,	...	Gurgaon,	Ditto,	2nd week	21st
108	Nār-ul-Absār,	...	Allahabad,	Bi-monthly,	15th	16th
109	Khair Khwāh-i-Alam,	...	Delhi,	Tri-monthly,	" 15th	" 17th
110	Khurshid-i-Jahāntab,	...	Agra,	Bi-monthly,	" 15th	" 17th
111	Samay Vinod,	...	Nynce Tal,	Ditto,	" 15th	" 18th
112	Khair Khwāh-i-Oudh,	...	Lucknow,	Weekly,	" 15th	" 18th
113	Akmāl-ul-Akhbār,	...	Delhi,	Ditto,	" 15th	" 19th
114	Muraqqa-i-Tahzīb,	...	Lucknow,	Bi-monthly,	" 15th	" 20th
115	Ab-i-Hayāt-i-Hind.	...	Agra,	Ditto,	" 15th	" 20th
116	Muftid-i-Am,	...	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 15th	" 21st
117	Jalwa-i-Tūr,	...	Meerut,	Weekly,	" 16th	" 19th

118	Kárdmah,	...	Ditto,	...	Lucknow,	...	Ditto,	...	19th
119	Khair Khwáh-i-Punjab,	...	Ditto,	...	Gojranwala,	...	Ditto,	...	19th
120	Vritt Dhára,	...	Marathi,	...	Dhar,	...	Ditto,	...	19th
121	Kavi Vachan Sudhá,	...	Anglo-Hindee,	...	Benares,	...	Ditto,	...	19th
122	Rifá-i-Am,	...	Oordoo,	...	Sealkote,	...	Ditto,	...	19th
123	Dababá-i-Sikandari,	...	Ditto,	...	Rampore,	...	Ditto,	...	20th
124	Pattialá Akhbár,	...	Oordoo,	...	Puttiala,	...	Ditto,	...	21st
125	Sadiq-ul-Akhbár,	...	Ditto,	...	Bhawulpore,	...	Ditto,	...	21st
126	Vidyá Vilás,	...	Oordoo and Dogrit,	...	Jummoo,	...	Ditto,	...	18th
127	Oudh Akhbár,	...	Oordoo,	...	Lucknow,	...	Bi-weekly,	...	19th
128	Matla-i-Núr,	...	Ditto,	...	Cawnpore,	...	Weekly,	...	19th
129	Shola-i-Tár,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	20th
130	Nasim-i-Jounpore,	...	Ditto,	...	Jounpore,	...	Ditto,	...	21st
131	Strachey Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Moradabad,	...	Ditto,	...	21st
132	Rohilkhund Akhbár,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	Bi-weekly,	...	21st
133	Núr Afshán,	...	Ditto,	...	Loodhiana,	...	Weekly,	...	21st
134	Oudh Akhbár,	...	Ditto,	...	Lucknow,	...	Bi-weekly,	...	21st

ALLAHABAD :

The 2nd May, 1874.

SOHAN LAL,

Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

